

*His Character, Court, and
Chroniclers 307*

ment, stained through with a purple
dye and the
letters written in gold.

The actual court garments of Roger
survive
and are the best witness of the royal
splendour
and the cosmopolitan influences of the
court.

Among these is the King's mantle,
the mantle,
it might be, of an emir, woven
apparently in
Palermo in 1133. It is of red silk
and half
circular in shape to fit around the
shoulders.

Arab inscriptions in neshki characters
are woven
upon it and it is embroidered with
floral designs
in pearl and gold. Two tigers or lions
are re-
presented upon one side of the mantle,
and two
camels upon the other; the former are
pulling
down the opposing animals.¹

The King's titles from the first
express his high
conception of his office and their varied
forms show
him as not only a ruler over Latins but
over Greeks
and Moslems. He is variously
"magnificus rex,"¹
"christianorum adiutor et clypeus,"
"rex de i gratia"
"ccelestis rex," finally in his full glory as
"dominus
noster Sycilie et Ytalie nee non totius
regni Africe
serenissimus et invictissimus rex a deo
coronatus
pius felix triumphator semper
augustus." His titles

surviving diplomata are drawn up on parchment
except possibly
that of the Cappella Palatina. The Byzantine

imperial diploma
of 1079 now in the Archivio of the latter is
parchment. Yet paper
was known from the Spanish Arabs and apparently
used for docu-
ments. V. Huillard-Breliolles *op. cit.* ii., 440.

¹ Roger's court dress is now with the
Hohenstattfen relics
in the Imperial Treasury at Vienna. V. Bock, *Die
Kleinodien
des hi. Rom. Reichs deutschen Nation*, p. 27.